Calendar No. 278

100TH CONGRESS *1st Session*	SENATE	REPORT 100-135

MARINE SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY, AND RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT ACT OF 1987

Mr. HOLLINGS, from the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation, submitted the following

JOINT REPORT

OF THE

SENATE COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE, SCIENCE, AND TRANSPORTATION AND THE COMMITTEE ON LABOR AND HUMAN RESOURCES

ON

S. 1196

JULY 31 (legislative day, JUNE 23), 1987.—Ordered to be printed

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100TH CONGRESS
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SENATE

REPORT
100-135

MARINE SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY, AND RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT ACT OF 1987

JULY 31 (legislative day, JUNE 23), 1987. —Ordered to be printed

Mr. HOLLINGS, from the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation and on behalf of Mr. KENNEDY from the Committee on Labor and Human Resources, submitted the following

JOINT REPORT

[To accompany S. 1196]

The Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation, and the Committee on Labor and Human Resources, to which was referred the bill (S. 1196) to provide for the enhanced understanding and wise use of ocean, coastal, and Great Lakes resources by strengthening the National Sea Grant College Program and by initiating a Strategic Coastal Research Program, and for other purposes, having considered the same, reports favorably thereon with an amendment and recommends that the bill do pass.

PURPOSE OF THE BILL

S. 1196, as reported, authorizes appropriations for the National Sea Grant Program for fiscal years 1988 through 1992. The bill also initiates a strategic marine research program and makes additional changes to the National Sea Grant College Program Act (33 U.S.C. 1121 et seq.).

BACKGROUND AND NEEDS

Administered by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), the Sea Grant program provides grants to support university-based marine research, education and advisory services. Through the Federal, State and academic partnership, a national network has developed since 1966 and now consists of 22 Sea Grant Colleges and 7 institutional programs. Focused largely on estuaries and coastal areas, Sea Grant brings a multidiscipli-

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nary approach to understanding, using, and protecting natural resources.

Legislation authorizing appropriations for the National Sea Grant College Program expires at the end of fiscal year 1987. The Committees support a five-year reauthorization at levels that will permit the continuation of the existing network without reduction. The Sea Grant network plays a critical role in developing and transferring technology and information among researchers, government managers, and individuals who harvest and otherwise enjoy the benefits of our Nation's bountiful marine resources.

The continued success of the Sea Grant program depends on a close working relationship among the Director, the Sea Grant Review Panel and the directors of Sea Grant colleges. All are vital to the program, and the Committees urge that they meet and work together so that recommendations to the Secretary of Commerce embrace the full vision and energy of this cooperative enterprise.

In 1976, Congress recognized Sea Grant's growing national research capability, and established procedures to identify and fund national research projects. Under section 206 of the National Sea Grant College Program Act, a large number of national needs were identified and several projects were developed to address them. While the projects successfully responded to some of the identified problems, the legislation provided no efficient means for prioritizing national research needs or for ensuring that projects were effectively matched to Sea Grant research capabilities.

The strategic marine research program of S. 1196 restructures section 206 of the existing law to focus Sea Grant's research capability on national research priorities. In addition, the bill requires plan development to ensure that the priorities selected are well-matched to Sea Grant's research strengths. The Committees believe that these changes will increase the Sea Grant network's contribution to understanding and managing our marine resources. To ensure scientific competitiveness, administration of grants awarded under this program, as well as under the core program, should be consistent with standardized Federal research agency procedures.

Legislative History

Senator Hollings introduced S. 1196 on May 13, 1987. The bill has 26 cosponsors: Senators Pell, Inouye, Stevens, Bentsen, Kerry, Adams, Breaux, Weicker, Mitchell, Stennis, Thurmond, Biden, Glenn, Mikulski, Roth, Sarbanes, Kasten, Matsunaga, Murkowski, Evans, Trible, Cochran, Heflin, Riegle, Levin, Kennedy, and Dodd. The bill was referred jointly to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation and to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

The Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation and the National Ocean Policy Study held a hearing on S. 1196 on May 13, 1987. Witnesses at the hearing included Mr. John Carey, NOAA Deputy Assistant Administrator for Ocean Services, and the directors of three Sea Grant College programs. On June 16, 1987, the Committee, in open executive session, without objection and with an amendment, ordered S. 1196 reported.

The Committee on Labor and Human Resources, in open executive session on July 8, 1987, ordered S. 1196 reported without objection and without amendment.

Summary of Major Provisions

S. 1196 authorizes appropriations for the Sea Grant core program, strategic marine research, and the international program. Consistent with the existing authorization level, appropriations for the international program are provided at $1 million for each of fiscal years 1988 through 1992. Funding levels for the core program and strategic marine research are authorized as follows:

[In millions]

	Core program	Strategic marine research
Fiscal year:		
1988	$46	$5
1989	48	9
1990	50	13
1991	52	17
1992	54	20

The proposed funding maintains the core program at the current level plus a yearly adjustment to compensate for inflation. Authorization of appropriations for the strategic marine research program restores support for national projects which were authorized prior to fiscal year 1984.

The rest of the bill addresses other aspects of the Sea Grant program, including sections that:

—establish guidelines for restructuring the existing section on national projects to create a strategic marine research program;

—provide clear authority for the continuation of existing fellowships and expand fellowship eligibility to include postgraduates;

—require that grant administration minimize Federal prior approval requirements; and

—clarify the objectives of the international program.

Estimated Costs

In accordance with paragraph 11(a) of rule XXVI of the Standing Rules of the Senate and section 403 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, the Committee provides the following cost estimate, prepared by the Congressional Budget Office:

U.S. CONGRESS,
CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE,
Washington, DC, June 19, 1987.

Hon. ERNEST F. HOLLINGS,
Chairman, Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation, U.S. Senate, Dirksen Senate Office Building, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: The Congressional Budget Office has prepared the attached cost estimate for S. 1196, the Marine Science, Technology, and Resource Development Act of 1987.

If you wish further details on this estimate, we will be pleased to provide them.

With best wishes,
Sincerely,

EDWARD M. GRAMLICH,
Acting Director.

CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE COST ESTIMATE

1. Bill number: S. 1196.

2. Bill title: The Marine Science, Technology, and Resource Development Act of 1987.

3. Bill status: As ordered reported by the Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation, June 16, 1987.

4. Bill purpose: S. 1196 would authorize appropriations for the National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration's (NOAA) National Sea Grant College Program and Sea Grant International Program for fiscal years 1988 to 1992. The bill would also restructure the National Projects part of the Sea Grant Program by creating the Strategic Marine Research Program, which would focus on projects that are national or global in scale; the bill contains an authorization of appropriations for fiscal years 1988 to 1992 for this program.

5. Estimated cost to the Federal Government:

[By fiscal year, in millions of dollars]

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Authorization Level:					
National Sea Grant College Program	46	48	50	52	54
Strategic Marine Research Program	5	9	13	17	20
Sea Grant International Program	1	1	1	1	1
Total Authorization Level	52	58	64	70	75
Estimated Outlays	35	53	60	67	72

The costs of this bill fall within budget function 300.

Basis of Estimate: This estimate assumes the full amounts authorized will be appropriated prior to the start of each fiscal year, and that outlays will reflect historical spending patterns.

6. Estimated cost to State and local governments: None.

7. Estimate comparison: None.

8. Previous CBO estimate: None.

9. Estimate prepared by: Michael Sieverts.

10. Estimate approved by: James L. Blum, Assistant Director for Budget Analysis.

Regulatory Impact Statement

In accordance with paragraph 11(b) of rule XXVI of the Standing Rules of the Senate, the Committees provide the following evaluation of the regulatory impact of the legislation, as reported.

The Committees do not expect additional regulatory burdens to be imposed as a result of reauthorizing the Sea Grant program. Although the reported bill creates a new strategic research program, no additional economic, regulatory, paperwork, or personal privacy impacts upon individuals or businesses are expected because this program replaces an existing program.

Section-by-Section Analysis

SECTION 1—SHORT TITLE

The short title of this bill is the "Marine Science, Technology, and Resource Development Act of 1987". This title recognizes and underscores the intent of Congress that the National Sea Grant College Program is a national capability to be used in understanding and wisely developing our marine resources and environment.

SECTION 2—DECLARATION OF POLICY

This section adds new findings to the policy declarations of the National Sea Grant College Program Act. The findings, objective, and purpose of the existing law remain valid, with their emphasis on the importance and range of marine resources and the need for a strong partnership among Federal, State, university, and industrial sectors. However, the Committees recognize additional concerns requiring amplification within the legislation. These concerns include increasing stress on the marine and estuarine environment, renewed emphasis on economic and technological competitiveness, the growing focus on global environmental processes, and the need to develop a coherent national ocean policy.

Here and elsewhere, the term "ocean and coastal resource" is deleted and replaced by the term "ocean, coastal, and Great Lakes resources". This does not represent an expansion of the program. Great Lakes programs have been, and will continue to be, important Sea Grant contributors. The new term emphasizes the significance of the Great Lakes as a national resource and of the Great Lakes institutions as an integral part of the Sea Grant network.

SECTION 3—DEFINITIONS

This section contains changes to the definitions in the National Sea Grant College Program Act. The term "directors of sea grant colleges" is defined. The definition of "marine environment" is amended to reflect establishment of the Exclusive Economic Zone. Finally, the term "ocean and coastal resources" is changed to "ocean, coastal, and Great Lakes resources" and other definitions are modified to conform to the change.

SECTION 4—NATIONAL SEA GRANT COLLEGE PROGRAM

This section makes a definitional conforming amendment, deleting the term "ocean and coastal resources" and substituting the term "ocean, coastal, and Great Lakes resources".

SECTION 5—PRIOR APPROVAL REQUIREMENTS

This section expresses Congressional intent that Sea Grant's administration of grants and contracts should minimize Federal prior approval requirements. The Committees urge the Secretary of Commerce to review and revise conditions placed on grants for university research to: (1) minimize the administrative burden on grantees, and (2) develop a grant policy which is consistent with those of other scientific research agencies such as the National Science Foundation and the National Institutes of Health. Where appropriate, Sea Grant is encouraged to use existing university arrangements such as operational and institutional prior approval systems. The Committees also support Sea Grant participation in border experiments like the Florida Demonstration Project to develop a more streamlined and standardized Federal grant administration system.

SECTION 6—STRATEGIC MARINE RESEARCH PROGRAM

This section restructures and retitles the existing section 206 of the National Sea Grant College Program Act, now entitled "National Projects" to read "Strategic Marine Research Program".

Subsection (a) authorizes the Secretary of Commerce to establish a Strategic Marine Research Program to support research on priority areas established by the Administrator of NOAA, who also serves as the Undersecretary of Commerce for Oceans and Atmosphere. Within one year after the date of enactment of this legislation, the Administrator is to work with the Chief Scientist and the Director to publish a plan which identifies and describes a limited number of research priorities, initially less than four. The Committees anticipate that the Administrator will consult broadly with the scientific community in developing these priorities. It is also expected that the Sea Grant Review Panel and the directors of Sea Grant colleges will be actively involved, since they will be essential to integrating the national effort into ongoing Sea Grant programs. The plan will be submitted to the Senate Commerce, Science, and Transportation Committee and the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries for a 45-day review period prior to the issuance of grants for strategic marine research. Plans must be developed triennially.

Subsection (b) establishes criteria for developing the plan. Areas of strategic research priority will build on past and ongoing Sea Grant work, but will be of national or global scope requiring the combined capabilities of the entire Sea Grant network. The plan will concentrate on areas in which Sea Grant institutions are especially qualified to mobilize required talents and provide needed transfer of information and technology. The success of this program will largely depend on matching national priorities with developing scientific expertise. The Committees believe it is impor-

tant for the program to retain flexibility and the capacity to evolve as research initiatives progress.

Subsection (c) states that grants of up to 100 percent may be issued by the Secretary to carry out strategic marine research. Sea Grant Colleges, programs and regional consortia are eligible to receive these grants. Additionally, an individual at any degree-granting institution may receive a grant, provided that application is made through a Sea Grant college, program or consortium.

Subsection (d) authorizes appropriations for the Strategic Marine Research Program of $5 million in fiscal year 1988, $9 million in fiscal year 1989, $13 million in fiscal year 1990, $17 million in fiscal year 1991, and $20 million in fiscal year 1992. The funds spent for the Strategic Research Program are not to exceed 50 percent of the amount appropriated under section 212 of the National Sea Grant College Program Act.

SECTION 7—DESIGNATION OF SEA GRANT COLLEGES AND REGIONAL CONSORTIA

This section makes an amendment which conforms to the definitional change in section 3 regarding "ocean, coastal, and Great Lakes resources".

SECTION 8—FELLOWSHIPS

To define Sea Grant educational responsibilities more clearly, this section rewrites the current law applicable to Sea Grant fellowships to specify the types of fellowship support available. The section explicitly recognizes existing fellowships. These include: (1) academic fellowships to provide support within universities and academic institutions, and (2) congressional and Federal fellowships to place qualified graduate students within the legislative and executive branches of the Federal Government, repectively. In addition, section 8 calls for a program of postdoctoral level fellowships to accelerate research in critical subject areas such as those identified through the Strategic Marine Research Program. Congressional and Federal Sea Grant fellowships are to be awarded only by the National Sea Grant Program office.

SECTION 9—SEA GRANT REVIEW PANEL

This section expands review responsibilities of the Panel to include the activities of the Sea Grant International Program.

SECTION 10—INTERAGENCY COOPERATION

This section makes an amendment which conforms to the definitional change in section 3. The term "ocean and coastal resources" is deleted and the term "ocean, coastal, and Great Lakes resources" is substituted.

SECTION 11—AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS

This section sets forth the following authorization for the Sea Grant core program: $46 million for fiscal year 1988, $48 million for fiscal year 1989, $50 million for fiscal year 1990, $52 million for fiscal year 1991, and $54 million for fiscal year 1992.

SECTION 12—SEA GRANT INTERNATIONAL PROGRAM

This section amends existing law to define more clearly the activities authorized under the Sea Grant International program. The Secretary is authorized to fund activities in support of international research, education, technology transfer and public service with repect to the understanding and wise use of ocean, coastal, and Great Lakes resources.

SECTION 13—INTERNATIONAL PROGRAM APPROPRIATIONS

This section provides funding authorizations for the Sea Grant International program. For each of fiscal years 1988 through 1992, appropriations not in excess of $1 million are authorized. Additional funds may be provided through other programs.

CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW

In compliance with paragraph 12 of the rule XXVI of the Standing Rules of the Senate, changes in existing law made by the bill, as reported, are shown as follows (existing law proposed to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets, new material is printed in italic, existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman):

THE SEA GRANT COLLEGE PROGRAM ACT

Section 202 of that Act

SEC. 202. DECLARATION OF PURPOSE.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Congress finds and declares the following:

(1) The vitality of the Nation and the quality of life of its citizens depend increasingly on the understanding, assessment, development, utilization, and conservation of [ocean and coastal] *ocean, coastal, and Great Lakes* resources. These resources supply food, energy, and minerals and contribute to human health, the quality of the environment, national security, and the enhancement of commerce.

(2) The national interest requires a national ocean policy to—

(A) provide a sound basis for the enhancement and wise use of ocean, coastal, and Great Lakes resources and environment;

(B) promote public stewardship and encourage wise economic development of the ocean and its margins, the Great Lakes, and the Exclusive Economic Zone;

(C) understand global enviromental processes; and;

(D) promote cooperative domestic and international solutions to ocean, coastal, and Great Lakes resource issues.

(3) Investment in a strong program of research, education, technology transfer, and public service is essential for effectuating this policy.

[(2)] *(4)* The understanding, assessment, development, utilization and conservation of such resources require a broad commitment and an intense involvement on the part of the Federal Government in continuing partnership with State and local governments, private industry, universities, organizations, and

individuals concerned with or affected by [ocean and coastal] *ocean, coastal, and Great Lakes* resources.

[(3)] *(5)* The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, through the national sea grant college program, offers the most suitable locus and means for such commitment and involvement through the promotion of activities that will result in greater such understanding, assessment, development, utilization, and conservation. Continued and increased Federal support of the establishment, development, and operation of programs and projects by sea grant colleges, sea grant regional consortia, institutions of higher education, institutes, laboratories, and other appropriate public and private entities is the most cost-effective way to promote such activities.

(b) OBJECTIVE.—The objective of this title is to increase the understanding, assessment, development, utilization, and conservation of the Nation's [ocean and coastal] *ocean, coastal, and Great Lakes* resources by providing assistance to promote a strong educational base, responsive research and training activities, and broad and prompt dissemination of knowledge and techniques.

(c) PURPOSE.—It is the purpose of the Congress to achieve the objective of this title by extending and strengthening the national sea grant program, initially established in 1966, to promote research, education, training, and advisory service activities in fields related to [ocean and coastal] *ocean, coastal, and Great Lakes* resources.

Section 203 of that Act

SEC. 203. DEFINITIONS.

As used in this title—

(1)–(3) * * *

(4) The term "directors of sea grant colleges" means the persons designated by their universities or institutions to direct sea grant colleges, programs, or regional consortia.

[4] *(5)* The term "field related to ocean and coastal resources" means any discipline or field (including marine science (and the physical, natural, and biological sciences, and engineering, included therein), marine technology, education, economics, sociology, communications, planning, law, international affairs, and public administration) which is concerned with or likely to improve the understanding, assessment, development, utilization, or conservation of ocean and coastal resources.

[5] *(6)* The term "includes" and variants thereof should be read as if the phrase "but is not limited to" were also set forth.

[6] *(7)* The term "marine environment" means the coastal zone, as defined in section 304(1) of the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972 (16 U.S.C. 1453(1)); the seabed, subsoil, and waters of the Great Lakes and the territorial sea of the United States; [the waters of any zone over which the United States asserts exclusive fishery management authority;] *the exclusive economic zone established by proclamation numbered 5030, dated March 10, 1983;* the waters of the high seas; and the seabed and subsoil of and beyond the outer Continental Shelf.

[7] *(8)* The term "[ocean and coastal] *ocean, coastal, and Great Lakes* resource" means any resource (whether living, nonliving,

manmade, tangible, intangible, actual or potential) which is located in, derived from, or traceable to, the marine environment. Such term includes the habitat of any such living resource, the coastal space, the ecosystems, the nutrient-rich areas, and the other components of the marine environment which contribute to or provide (or which are capable of contributing to or providing) recreational, scenic, esthetic, biological, habitational, commercial, economic, or conservation values. Living resources include natural and cultured plant life, fish, shellfish, marine mammals, and wildlife. Nonliving resources include energy sources, minerals, and chemical substances.

[8] *(9)* The term "panel" means the sea grant review panel established under section 209.

[9] *(10)* The term "person" means any individual; any public or private corporation, partnership, or other association or entity (including any sea grant college, sea grant regional consortium, institution of higher education, institute, or laboratory); or any State, political subdivision of a State, or agency or officer thereof.

[(10)] *(11)* the term "sea grant college" means any public or private institution of higher education which is designated as such by the Secretary under section 207.

[(11)] *(12)* The term "sea grant program" means any program which—

(A) is administered by any sea grant college, sea grant regional consortium, institution of higher education, institute, laboratory, or State or local agency; and

(B) includes two or more projects involving one or more of the following activities in fields related to [ocean and coastal] *ocean, coastal and Great Lakes* resources:

(i) research,

(ii) education,

(iii) training, or

(iv) advisory services.

[(12)] *(13)* The term "sea grant regional consortium" means any association or other alliance with is designated as such by the Secretary under section 207.

[(13)] *(14)* the term "Secretary" means the Secretary of Commerce.

[(14)] *(15)* The term "State" means any State of the United States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, the Commonwealth of the Mariana Islands, or any other territory or possession of the United States.

Section 204 of that Act

SEC. 204. ESTABLISHMENT AND ADMINISTRATION OF PROGRAM.

(a)-(b) * * *

(c) DUTIES.—The Director shall administer the national sea grant college program subject to the supervision of the Secretary and the Administrator. In addition to any other duty prescribed by law or assigned by the Secretary, the Director shall—

(1)-(4) * * *

(5) encourage cooperation and coordination with other Federal programs concerned with [ocean and coastal] *ocean, coastal and Great Lakes* resource conservation and usage;

(6)-(7) * * *.

(d) POWERS.—To carry out the provisions of this title, the Secretary may—

(1)-(2) * * *

(3) publish or arrange for the publication of, and otherwise disseminate, in cooperation with other service, offices, and programs in the Administration, any information of research, educational, training, and other value in fields related to [ocean and coastal] *ocean, coastal and Great Lakes* resources and with respect to [ocean and coastal] *ocean, coastal and Great Lakes* resources, without regard to section 501 of title 44, United States Code;

(4)-(7) * * *

SECTION 205 of that Act

SEC. 205. (a)-(c) * * *

(d) TERMS AND CONDITIONS.—(1) Any grant made, or contract entered into, under this section shall be subject to the limitations and provisions set forth in paragraphs (2), (3), and (4) and to such other terms, conditions, and requirements as the Secretary deems necessary or appropriate. *Terms, conditions, and requirements imposed by the Secretary under this paragraph shall minimize Federal prior approval requirements.*

(2)-(4) * * *

Section 206 of that Act

[SEC. 206. NATIONAL PROJECTS.

[(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall identify specific national needs and problems with respect to ocean and coastal resources. The Secretary may make grants or enter into contracts under this section with respect to such needs or problems. The amount of any such grant or contract may equal 100 percent, or any lesser percent, of the total cost of the project involved.

[(B) ELIGIBILITY AND PROCEDURE.—Any person may apply to the Secretary for a grant or contract under this section. In addition, the Secretary may invite applications with respect to specific national needs or problems identified under subsection (a). Application shall be made in such form and manner, and with such content and other submissions, as the Secretary shall by regulation prescribe. The Secretary shall act upon each such application within 6 months after the date on which all required information is received. Any grant made, or contract entered into, under this section shall be subject to the limitations and provisions set forth in section 205(d)(2) and (4) and to such other terms, conditions, and requirements as the Secretary deems necessary or appropriate.

[(c) AUTHORIZATION FOR APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated for purposes of carrying out this section not to exceed the following amounts:

[(1) $5,000,000 for each of fiscaly years 1977, 1978, and 1979.

[(2) $7,000,000 for fiscal year 1980.

[(3) Not to exceed $5,000,000 for fiscal year 1981, not to exceed $6,000,000 for fiscal year 1982, and not to exceed $7,000,000 for fiscal year 1983.

Such sums as may be appropriated pursuant to this subsection shall remain available until expended. The amounts obligated to be expended for the purposes set forth in subsection (a) shall not, in any fiscal year, exceed an amount equal to 10 percent of the sums appropriated for such year pursuant to section 212.]

SEC. 206. STRATEGIC MARINE RESEARCH PROGRAM.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Within one year after the date of enactment of the Marine Science, Technology, and Resource Development Act of 1987, and every three years after such date, the Administrator shall develop and publish the Sea Grant Strategic Research Plan. The plan shall identify and describe a limited number of priority areas for strategic marine research in fields associated with ocean, coastal, and Great Lakes resources. In addition, the plan shall indicate goals and timetables for the research described in such plan. Upon publication of the plan, the Administrator shall submit the plan to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate and the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries of the House of Representatives. The Secretary may not make a grant under subsection (c) of this section regarding priority areas indentified and described in the plan until after forty-five days from the date of receipt of the plan by such Committees.

(b) CRITERIA FOR AREAS TO BE INCLUDED IN PLAN.—The priority areas of the Administrator's plan submitted under subsection (a) of this section shall concentrate on—

(1) the critical resource and environmental areas where their national or global scope, their fundamental nature, their long-range aspects, the scale of the needed research effort, or the need for the broadest possible university involvement preclude adequate funding under other sections of this Act; and

(2) the areas where the strength and capabilities of the sea grant colleges, programs, and regional consortia in mobilizing talent for sustained programmatic research and technology transfer make them particularly qualified to manage the strategic marine research called for in this section.

(c) PROCEDURES AND ELIGIBILITY.—(1) The Secretary may make grants of up to 100 percent to carry out the strategic marine research program described in this section. The grants shall be subject to the guidelines and review procedures, including peer review, used by the national sea grant office, and sea grant colleges, programs, and regional consortia.

(2) A grant may be made under this section to—

(A) sea grant colleges, programs, and regional consortia; and

(B) any qualified individual at a degree granting institute of postsecondary education.

(d) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section not to exceed $5000,000 in fiscal year 1988, $9,000,000 in fiscal year 1989, $13,000,000 in fiscal year 1990, $17,000,000 in fiscaly year 1991, and $20,000,000 in fiscal year 1992. Such sums shall remain available until expended. The amounts obligated to be expended under this section shall not, in

any fiscal year, exceed 50 percent of amounts appropriated for such year pursuant to section 212.

Section 207 of that Act

SEC. 207. SEA GRANT COLLEGES AND SEA GRANT REGIONAL CONSORTIA.

(a) DESIGNATION.—(1) * * *

(2) No institution of higher education may be designated as a sea grant college unless the Secretary finds that such institution—

(A) is maintaining a balanced program of research, education, training, and advisory services in fields related to [ocean and coastal resources] *ocean, coastal, and Great Lakes resources* and has received financial assistance under section 205 of this title or under section 204(c) of the National Sea Grant College and Program Act of 1966;

(B) will act in accordance with such guidelines as are prescribed under subsection (b)(2); and

(C) meets such other qualifications as the Secretary deems necessary or appropriate.

The designation of any institution as a sea grant college under the authority of such Act of 1966 shall, if such designation is in effect on the day before the date of the enactment of the Sea Grant Program Improvement Act of 1976, be considered to be a designation made under paragraph (1) so long as such institution complies with subparagraphs (B) and (C).

(3) No association or other alliance of two or more persons may be designated as a sea grant regional consortium unless the Secretary finds that such association or alliance—

(A) is established for the purpose of sharing expertise, research, educational facilities, or training facilities, and other capabilities in order to facilitate research, education, training, and advisory services, in any field related to [ocean and coastal resources] *ocean, coastal, and Great Lakes resources*;

(B) will encourage and follow a regional approach to solving problems or meeting needs relating to [ocean and coastal resources] *ocean, coastal, and Great Lakes resources*, in cooperation with appropriate sea grant colleges, sea grant programs, and other persons in the region;

(C) will act in accordance with such guidelines as are prescribed under subsection (b)(2); and

(D) meets such other qualifications as the Secretary deems necessary or appropriate.

(b)–(c) * * *

Section 208 of that Act

SEC. 208. SEA GRANT FELLOWSHIPS.

[(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall support a sea grant fellowship program to provide educational and training assistance to qualified individuals at the undergraduate and graduate levels of education in fields related to ocean and coastal resources. Such fellowships shall be awarded pursuant to guidelines established by the Secretary. Sea grant fellowships may only be awarded by sea grant colleges, sea grant regional consortia, institutions of higher education, and professional associations and institutes.]

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall support sea grant academic, congressional, and Federal fellowships to provide educational and training assistance to qualified individuals at the undergraduate and graduate levels of education, as well as support postdoctoral level fellowships to accelerate research in critical subject areas. Such fellowships shall be related to ocean, coastal, and Great Lakes resources and be awarded pursuant to guidelines established by the Secretary. Congressional and Federal sea grant fellowships may only be awarded by the national sea grant program. Academic and postdoctoral fellowships may be awarded by sea grant colleges, regional consortia, institutions of higher education, and professional associations and institutes.

(b) * * *

Section 209 of that Act

SEC. 209. SEA GRANT REVIEW PANEL.

(a) * * *

(b) DUTIES.—The panel shall take such steps as may be necessary to review, and shall advise the Secretary, the Administrator, and the Director with respect to—

(1) applications or proposals for, and performance under, grants and contracts awarded under sections 205 and 206, *and section 3 of the Sea Grant Program Improvement Act of 1976 (33 U.S.C. 1125a)*;

(2)–(5) * * *

* * * * * * *

(c) * * *

Section 210 of that Act

SEC. 210. INTERAGENCY COOPERATION.

Each department, agency, or other instrumentality of the Federal Government which is engaged in or concerned with, or which has authority over, matters relating to [ocean and coastal resources] *ocean, coastal, and Great Lakes resources*—

(1) may, upon a written request from the Secretary, make available, on a reimbursable basis or otherwise any personnel (with their consent and without prejudice to their position and rating), service, or facility which the Secretary deems necessary to carry out any provision of this title;

(2) shall, upon a written request from the Secretary, furnish any available data or other information which the Secretary deems necessary to carry out any provision of this title; and

(3) shall cooperate with the Administration and duly authorized officals thereof.

Section 212 of that Act

SEC. 212. AUTHORIZATION FOR APPROPRIATIONS.

There are authorized to be appropriated for purposes of carrying out the provisions of this title (other than section 206) not to exceed the following amounts:

(1) $50,000,000 for each of fiscal years 1977 and 1978.

(2) $55,000,000 for each of fiscal years 1979 and 1980.

(3) Not to exceed $50,000,000 for fiscal year 1981, not to exceed $58,000,000 for fiscal year 1982, and not to exceed $65,000,000 for fiscal year 1983.

(4) Not to exceed $39,000,000 for fiscal year 1985, not to exceed $42,000,000 for fiscal year 1986, and not to exceed $44,000,000 for fiscal year 1987.

(5) Not to exceed $46,000,000 for fiscal year 1988, not to exceed $48,000,000 for fiscal year 1989, not to exceed $50,000,000 for fiscal year 1990, not to exceed $52,000,000 for fiscal year 1991,and not to exceed $54,000,000 for fiscal year 1992.

Such sums as may be appropriated under this section shall remain available until expended.

THE SEA GRANT PROGRAM IMPROVEMENT ACT OF 1976

Section 3 of that Act

SEC. 3. INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION ASSISTANCE.

[(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Commerce (hereinafter in this section referred to as the "Secretary") may enter into contracts and make grants under this section to—

[(1) enhance the research and development capability of developing foreign nations with respect to ocean and coastal resources, as such term is defined in section 203 of the National Sea Grant College Program Act; and

[(2) promote the exchange among the United States and foreign nations (including, but not limited to, developing foreign nations) of information and data with respect to the assessment, development, utilization, and conservation of such resources.]

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may enter into contracts and make grants under this section to—

(1) enhance cooperative international research and educational activities on important ocean, coastal, and Great Lakes resources;

(2) promote shared marine activities with universities in countries with which the United States has sustained mutual interests in ocean, coastal, and Great Lakes resources;

(3) encourage technology transfer that enhances wise use of ocean, coastal, and Great Lakes resources, in the United States and in other countries;

(4) promote the exchange among the United States and foreign nations of information and data with respect to the assessment, development, utilization, and conservation of such resources; or

(5) use the national sea grant college program as a resource in other Federal civilian agency international initiatives where research, education, technology transfer and public service programs concerning the enhancement and wise use of ocean, coastal, and Great Lakes resources are fundamentally related to the purposes of such initiatives.

(b) * * *

(c) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated for purposes of carrying out this section not to exceed the following amounts:

(1) $3,000,000 for each of fiscal years 1977, 1978, and 1979.

(2) $5,000,000 for fiscal year 1980.

(3) Not to exceed $5,000,000 for fiscal year 1981, not to exceed $5,000,000 for fiscal year 1982, and not to exceed $5,000,000 for fiscal year 1983.

(4) For fiscal years 1985, 1986, and 1987, not to exceed $1,000,000 appropriated in each fiscal year pursuant to section 212 of the National Sea Grant Program Act, may be available to carry out this section.

(5) For each of the fiscal years 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, and 1992, not to exceed $1,000,000. Additional funding may be provided through the Federal program elements with a marine science or technology transfer component, or both.

Such sums as may be appropriated under this section shall remain available until expended.

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